

BUDGET MAPPING OF THE DISABILITY SECTOR IN NEPAL

FISCAL YEAR 2011/12



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ABBREVIATIONS

CBRP	Community-Based Rehabilitation Programme
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil society organizations
FY	Fiscal year
INGO	International non-governmental organization
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MTEF	Medium-term expenditure framework
NFDN	National Federation of the Disabled-Nepal
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPC	National Planning Commission
VDC	Village development committee
WCO	Women's and children's office
WCSD	Women and Children Service Directorate
SWO	Social Welfare Officer

Preface

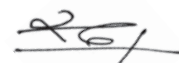
In past, disability issue was always seen with the eyes of charity and it was treated as optional subject to work. The charity approach did not motivate the state and other stakeholders to work in this field with adequate budget and effective program.

After the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities the government has legal obligation to implement this convention in its full fledge for bringing desired changes in the life of persons with disabilities. For achieving such implementation adequate policies and need based plan and programs should be in place along with adequate budget and monitoring and evaluation system. Budget is always one of the central reasons for the success and failure of program and activities. The desired result cannot be achieved without adequate and proper distribution of budget even if the policies and program are good.

For last few years NFDN has been facing lots of grievances from its member organizations, disability rights actors and service providers regarding to the inadequate allocation and improper distribution of budget to disability sectors from government despite there are some good policies and programs. On the other hand, NFDN also had realized a need of concrete study on budget that the government has been mobilizing in disability sectors through its various channels, so that this would be a very good evidence based advocacy tools to influence government to develop proper plan and programs with adequate budget allocation for disability sector.

This study based report has been produced to equip NFDN, civil society, disability rights activists and disabled peoples' organizations for further budget advocacy for the rights promotion of persons with disabilities and similarly to aware the government stakeholders to revise budget and programs in line with UNCRPD.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Shri Krishna Subedi for leading this study and producing report. My special thanks go to Plan Nepal for its financial and technical cooperation for the whole event and to all relevant ministries for their cooperation to provide all necessary information during the course of study. I also appreciate the support and coordination of NFDN staff and board member who have worked continuously to succeed this course.



Shudorsan Subedi

President,
National Federation of the Disabled Nepal

Executive Summary

In the past, the Nepali state discriminated against people with disabilities in practice and in law. Neither social organisations nor society or family provided a friendly environment. Legislation was neither sufficient nor effective and the state had not adopted appropriate policies. In fact, the state seemed indifferent to both policy improvement and legal reforms. Today, the context is different. The attitudes of families and society are gradually been changing and the state is beginning to enforce laws which protect people with disabilities. In addition, Nepal has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

As a party to the CRPD, Nepal has certain obligations to act; it is crucial to find out whether it has done so by evaluating the programmes and plans of the state and the allocation of budget. This study undertook that task to understand the budget trend for the development of Persons with Disabilities. While it is difficult to say how much money ought to be allocated to the disabled, this study demonstrates how much actually has been allocated for various programmes.

In Section II, the report introduces the concept of budgeting, and in Section III it presents national policy with respect to people with disabilities. Section IV, the bulk of the report, assesses the budget allocated for the disabled under each of the five ministries which implement programmes for the disabled: 1) Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), 2) Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), 3) Ministry of Education (MoE), 4) Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), and 5) Ministry of Local Development (MoLD).

Also problematic for collecting statistics was the facts that while the target of this study should have been the budget for the current fiscal year, that budget was allocated in two stages and ministries have yet to receive the allocated budget. Thus, the study was forced to focus only on the month of Bhadra 2068/069.

In the last FY 2011/2012, A total of NPR 675,523,200 was spent on people with disabilities. The MoLD spends the greatest proportion as it distributes social security allowances. The MoWCSW has the least proportion: just 0.17%.

Although budget is allocated for free treatment, scholarships, and awareness programmes, these positive efforts do not cover all the provisions of the CRPD. The money allocated is not enough simply on practical grounds. Much more needs to be done. One obvious step forward is to urge civil society, including the National Federation of the Disabled-Nepal (NFDN), should pressure and lobby the government to introduce measures to uphold the provisions of the CRPD. This study hopes it can play a small but constructive role in fostering such an initiative.

Section 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This study assesses the national budget allocations and programmes developed regarding the people with disabilities. As a party to the CRPD, Nepal has certain obligations to fulfill. This study, by highlighting the nation's plans and budget for those five ministries that implement more responsibilities to be fulfilled for people with disability. This study shows that how the government has been preparing its planning and budget allocation in line with the provisions of the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities. More particularly, this study report has highlighted the activities of the concerned ministries that are involving in the activities relating to welfare of people with disabilities, provides insight into how well it does so.

The study should have been of the budget for the current fiscal year 2012/2013 but a complete budget was not issued all at once, so programmes could not be effectively implemented. The budget was published twice through ordinance: first one-third of the total and then the remaining two-thirds. For this reason, no substantial programmatic changes were made this year and no ministry kept proper records of how they had allocated budget. Officials at the MoWCSW believe the budget may be reduced as much as 25% because an election has been declared. MoLD records reveal that 19,062 people with full disabilities received social security allowances, but officials estimate that when all district records are received, that number will increase to 22-23 thousand. This estimate is the figure this study uses.

1.2 Objectives

- Identify policy and practice gap for the development of annual action plans and allocation of resources in the disability sector by various central-level government agencies.
- Assess the national fiscal budget from a disability perspective and analyse trends.
- Assess the existing methodology for and practice of district-level governmental offices in the implementation of provisions for operating district- and community-level resources for the development and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
- Identify possible linkages between the National Plan of Action on Disability and CRPD development areas prioritized by the budget.
- Prepare recommendations for improving the national budget for the disability sector.

1.3 Scope

- The study had three core areas:
- Analysis of the national budget from a disability perspective.
- Exploration of the possible linkages among disability , development and the fiscal budget.
- Identification of gaps and preparation of recommendations for an advocacy programme.

1.4 Methodology

The researcher both reviewed related documents, including the budget of the last three years and policy papers, and conducted interviews and focus group discussions with stakeholders.

1.5 Literature Review

Mainly the following documents were reviewed:

- The budgets of the government of Nepal for the FYs 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13
- Documents published by the NPC
- Economic survey reports of the MoF
- Documents published by the concerned ministries relating to budget
- Materials available on the Internet
- Other documents relating to formulating budget and developing policies and programmes in Nepal

1.6 Limitations of the study

The study focused on the budget of the FY 2011/12 as these statistics are verifiable. However, since the government does not keep separate records relating to people with disabilities, we had to rely on unverified information obtained from various ministries and other government agencies. We believe that this information is reliable. We examined budget trends by examining the budgets of the FYs 2010/11 and the current FY 2012/13/ While the data for the latter is accurate. Collecting the actual budget information from was impossible as recordkeeping is so poor.

Section 2

Budgeting in Nepal

2.1 General Introduction

A budget is both a document and a process. As the former, it is a statement of government finances--historic, current, and, most importantly, future. It is also a statement of policy since it sets out the government's priorities in financial terms over the course of a fiscal year. The budget is concerned both with revenue (where money comes from, e.g. a tax on certain goods or loans from donors) and expenditure (where money goes, e.g. the amount allocated to healthcare or defense). Budget advocacy on the part of civil society organisations (CSOs) tends to focus on the expenditure side, in this case the volume, effectiveness and equity of expenditure on people with disabilities. As a process, a budget comprises four stages: formulation, enactment, execution and auditing. The preparatory (formulation) and monitoring (auditing) stages take place before and after the relevant fiscal year. In each stage, different intervention points and advocacy actions for CSOs are key.

2.2 Budget for development

The national budget is the government's most significant planning and policy document. It sets out decisions about how money is to be collected and spent by the government, decisions which affect us all. But while everyone, from the poorest to the wealthiest, is affected by the budget, few people fully understand its significance, and even fewer have the opportunity and skills to influence and improve it. This is especially the case for poor, disabled and other marginalised people, whose voice is often lost in the budget process although they are the group most seriously affected by weak public institutions and infrastructure. This research concerns budget advocacy for the disability sector in particular.

2.3 Role of CSOs in budget advocacy

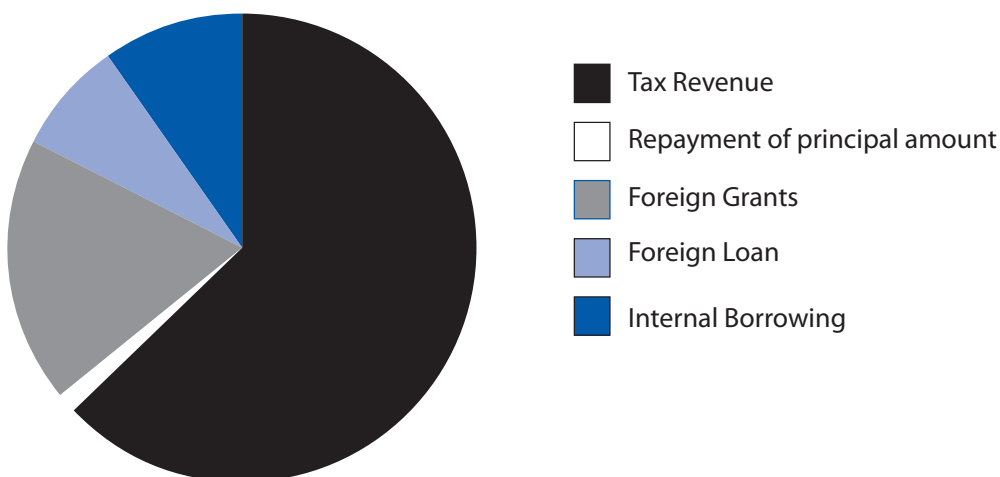
CSOs form an essential link which allows those most affected by budgetary decisions--the disabled, poor and marginalised-- to influence the budget processes from which they are traditionally excluded. CSOs, therefore, have primarily a facilitative role, acting, as they do, as a conduit to enable once unheard voices make them heard. CSOs can also perform an important role in representing people's interests, directly criticizing and assisting the budget process. Ultimately, establishing such a bridge can help build genuine accountability, whereby citizens, especially the disabled, poor and marginalised, are aware of their rights (and responsibilities) and the government is aware of its responsibilities (and rights). Another role for CSOs is to encourage

involvement with political and social processes through budget advocacy, making people more active and concerned citizens.

2.4 Overview

Nepal has had a budget since 1951, but the system was changed substantially in the FY 2068/69. It is now based on a three-year medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF). The government of Nepal has five main sources of revenue: tax, repayment of principal, foreign grants, foreign loans, and internal borrowing. Their total and proportional contributions in the budget for the FY 2011/12 are as follows.

Heading	Budget (billion NPR)	% of total budget
Tax revenue	241.77	62.81
Repayment of principal amount	5.93	1.55
Foreign grants	70.13	18.22
Foreign loan	29.65	7.70
Internal borrowing	37.41	9.72
Total	384.89	100.00



2.5 Expenditure

According to NPC, the MTEF has four aims: a) developing a more consistent and realistic approach to available resources (revenue), b) improving allocations to priorities expressed in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, c) increasing incentives for efficient and effective expenditure by government agencies, and d) making the budget more results-oriented by reducing low priority projects. Before the MTEF

was introduced, Nepal's budget worked on the principal that government offices or departments should receive annual increments in their budget for each line-item, irrespective of whether those offices and departments were meeting their performance objectives. While the adoption of the MTEF is a positive step in theory, there is still scope for budget advocacy to help make the budget a more participatory, effective tool for driving Nepal's development agenda forwards.

In presenting the FY (2011/012) 2068/69 budget, the Minister of Finance mentioned these provisions for the disabled:

- Ensuring the direct involvement of the poor, women, Dalits, indigenous groups, Madhesi, Muslims, the disabled, the third gender, people from marginalised and backward area and classes in the planning and execution of development programmes.
- Creating an environment which encourages the cooperative and private sectors to increase access to employment opportunities among the citizenry in general and the disabled in particular.
- Earmarking budget scholarships to all girl students studying at community schools up to grade 8, all Dalits, and all disabled and target-group children.
- Exempting vehicle taxes and road construction and maintenance fees on scooters up to 150 CC designed for disabled persons.

In presenting the FY 2067/2068 budget, the Minister of Finance mentioned these provisions for the disadvantaged, including the disabled:

- Continuing social security allowances for endangered ethnic groups and people with disabilities.
- In presenting the FY 2066/2067 budget, the Minister of Finance mentioned these provisions for the disabled:
- Continuing social security allowances for older citizens, single women, endangered ethnic groups, and, partially and fully disabled individuals.
- Allocating NPR 7.78 billion for social security.
- Prioritising special programmes for the education, health, employment and empowerment of indigenous groups, Tharus, Madhesi, Dalits, Muslim, Madhesi, backward groups, endangered ethnic groups, the oppressed, the poor, the disabled and people living in backward regions, all of whom have been excluded from economic and social development.

- Expanding child development centers to increase access among unreached and marginalised children and launching special programmes for the disabled, backward and marginalised classes, Muslims, Dalits, Tharus, Madheshis, endangered ethnic groups, and people from Karnali Zone.
- Refunding, on the recommendation of a concerned agency, customs duties and value-added tax paid by an importer on a scooter when a disabled owner registers the vehicle in his name at a transport management office.

2.6 Role of stakeholders in the budget process

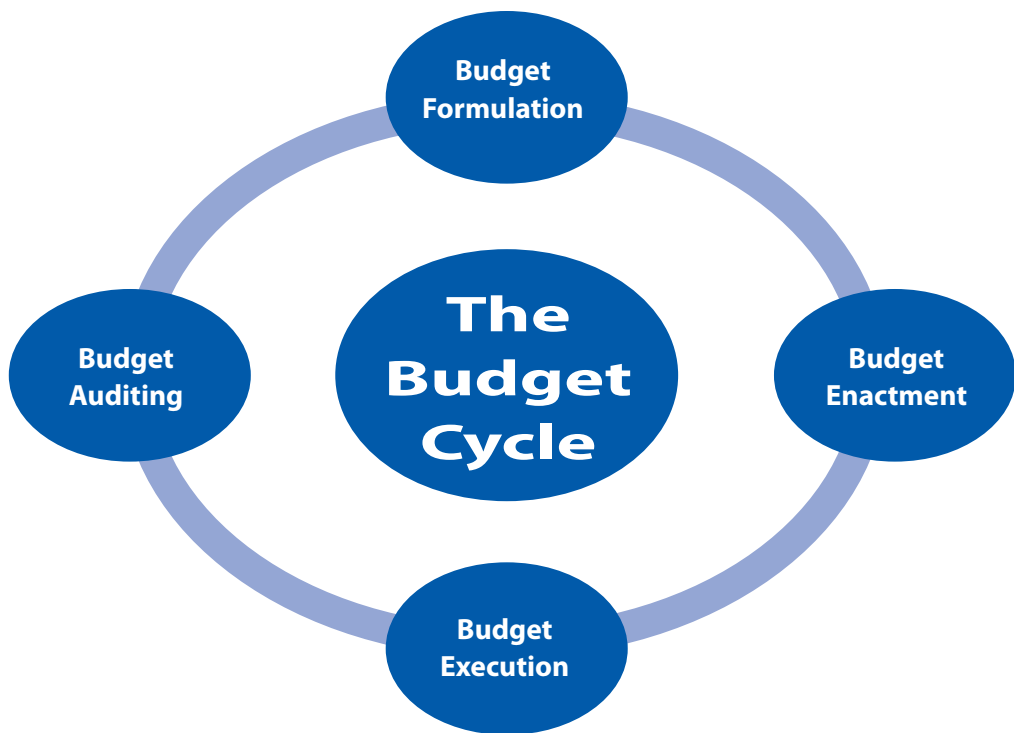
CSOs engaging in budget advocacy must consider two main groups of stakeholders: those who already have a considerable influence in how the budget is planned and implemented and those who lack a voice in but are highly affected by the budget (Figure 4). Budget advocacy can help increase the influence of the latter group as well as monitor the influence of the former group at all levels, from the local to the national.

The first group consists of the government, donors, and individuals or groups which are perceived to be economically important, such as businesses and unions. Government institutions involved in the budget are several. In terms of the executive branch, the MoF and NPC supervise the budget as a whole, while the Financial Controller General's office (part of the MoF) oversees revenue collection and expenditure and prepares the government's financial statements. The MoLD, MoE, MoHP, MoWCSW, the MoPR, and the MoF, are, under the budget heading "investments-public enterprise," the line ministries for disability. At the local level, district and village development committees have an important role in planning and implementation. In the legislature, members of the Public Accounts Committee have the greatest influence since it is they who scrutinise the budget. Outside both these branches is the Auditor General, an independent official who checks the annual report of expenditure incurred in the course of that fiscal year and advises the Public Accounts Committee.

The second group consists of people, like the disabled, who traditionally lack a say in the budget but are perhaps the most important stakeholders. This group can be considered at the level of citizens as a whole, particular groups within it, or individuals. The media is also an important ally in assessing and engaging opinion, as are established national and international-level CSOs.

2.7 The budget cycle

The budget process in Nepal, as in most other countries, has four distinct stages: formulation, enactment, execution and auditing.



Section 3

Country Profile of Disability

3.1 Background

Nepal is also one of the poorest countries in the world (it ranked 136 out of 175 countries on the recent UNDP's human development index). The population includes many different ethnic groups, many of which observe a stringent caste hierarchy. There are wide discrepancies between different caste and ethnic groups in terms of their relative wealth and their access to education. All of these factors complicate the situation of disabled people in Nepal. It is difficult to ascertain the precise number of disabled people in Nepal. Generic studies have often recorded low instances of disability. For example, the National Census of 2001 reported that 0.45% of the population was disabled while UNICEF's 2001 Situational Analysis of Disability in Nepal found that 1.63% of people were disabled. Similarly the national census of 2011 reported 1.94% prevalence of disability. However, these low figures are in sharp contrast with those reported by studies carried out by specific impairment groups. For example, a survey carried out in five districts in 1991 stated that 16.6% of children aged over five were deaf while a study by the mental health organization Aasha Deep (2000) found that 10-12% of the population had experienced some form of mental health difficulties. While recognising that gathering data on the prevalence of disability is notoriously difficult in all countries for a variety of reasons, which include the lack of a common understanding of what constitutes a disability and the embarrassment people may have in acknowledging impairment, the WHO has nonetheless estimated that around 15% of people in the world have some form of disability.

3.2 Review of legislation on disability in Nepal

This section looks at the policy context at the international, regional and country levels and examines the effectiveness of this policy in practice.

The international context

In 1975 the UN produced its Declaration of Rights for Disabled People and in 1982 the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled People. In 1990, a United Nations World Conference on Education for All was held in Jomtien, Thailand, to discuss meeting basic educational needs. It was followed in 1994 by the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality in Salamanca, Spain, which produced the Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action. The discussions and the publications produced impacted educational

policy and practice in Nepal. The decade 1982-1992 was declared the UN Decade of Disabled People and at its end the UN Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities was produced. While these rules provide a basis for international cooperation and an instrument for policymaking and actions for people with disabilities, they have no formal, binding authority. In 2006 UN passed a separate Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

The regional context

In 1997 the Dhaka Declaration stated that all governmental and non-governmental organisations working in Asia recognise that handicap and disability are development issues. The decade 2003-12 was declared the Asian-Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons. In response to this declaration, UNESCAP has produced the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action: Towards an Inclusive, Barrier-Free and Rights-Based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. This document provides very clear information on actions which need to be taken in individual countries in order to create such a society.

The national context

The first legislation related specifically to disabled people in Nepal was the Disabled Persons (Protection and Welfare) Act of 1982, but rules laying down its exercise were not produced for another 12 years. The act contains the following provisions:

Education

No fees shall be charged to disabled students and 5% of positions in governmental organisations providing vocational training should be reserved for disabled people. NGOs and private organisations that provide education and training for disabled people can request assistance from the Government Disabled Relief Fund established in 1981 in providing scholarships to disabled students.

Health

Disabled people are entitled to free medical examination and all hospitals with more than 50 beds should allocate two beds for the use of disabled people. There should be free treatment for disabled people over the age of 65.

Employment

Discriminating against disabled people in relation to employment is prohibited. Individual businesses employing more than 25 people should give 5% of posts to disabled people. There should be limited income tax exemption for employers who employ disabled people. There should be no duties on special equipment required by the disabled. Five percent of jobs in the civil service should be allocated to disabled people

Self-employment

The government to implement programmes which help disabled people pursue self-employment opportunities. The Disabled Relief Fund should allocate loans of NPR 5000-20000 to disabled individuals who wish to set up their own enterprises.

Transport

Public transport companies are to allow disabled people to travel at half the regular fare, but this provision can be implemented in private companies only with the agreement of the company involved and at present all transport in Nepal is privately owned.

Social welfare

The disabled are to be paid a disability allowance but this provision is phrased as a power, not a duty, and is constrained by resource availability.

People with mental health difficulties

People with a mental disorder should be treated either at a hospital or at home. No person suffering from a mental disorder, except for those against whom criminal proceedings are being taken and those who have been punished for a criminal offence under the prevailing law, should be kept in jail. This provision is qualified, however: it does not apply in the case of treatment or security arrangements.

Additional legislation

The Education Act of 2000 authorises the government to develop special rules for disabled people regarding their education.

The Social Welfare Act of 1992 established the Social Welfare Council and gave the government the power to develop special programmes for disabled people.

The Child Protection Act of 1992, which was introduced to address Nepal's obligations as a party to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, states that disabled children cannot be discriminated against and assigns the government the duty of caring for and educating disabled children if their families cannot.

The Local Self-Government Act of 1999 authorises VDCs and VDC ward committees to protect disabled and other vulnerable people and assigns them the duty of keeping a record of disabled people under their jurisdiction.

National policy and amendment in the Definition and Classification of Disability :

In 2006 Nepal Government amended the definition and classification of disability. According to the new amendment disability is defined in right based approach and categorized into 7 main categories. Based on the degree of severity each category are

again classified into four categories. In the same year the government also adopted National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability - 2063.

3.3 Effectiveness of current legislative framework

The brief overview above shows that there are some legislative framework protecting disabled people in Nepal. However, three major concerns stand out. The first is that legislation is more concerned with stating what disabled people will be provided rather than asserting their equal rights in society. The second concern is that although on the surface Nepali legislation appears to provide many positive avenues for disabled people to access education, health and social support, close examination reveals that there are many provisos which undermine their rights. In other instances, provisions are required to be made only if existing resources allow for it, thus making it easy for authorities to not act on the grounds that there simply is not enough money.

Thirdly, and very importantly, Nepal has very little in the way of an overall framework, strategy or national guidelines showing how the disability legislation which does exist might be implemented. The Ninth Five-Year Plan (1998-2003) does include certain mechanisms and strategies for promoting the rights of disabled people and a National Coordinating Committee which involved disabled people was established to feed into the Tenth Five-Year Plan. These initiatives resulted in the introduction of the CBRP, special and inclusive schools, scholarships and a prevention programme. Experience in other countries shows clearly how, without a clear implementation plan, legislation can easily remain a written commitment which bears little relationship to the reality of people's lives.

3.4 Orders of the Supreme Court

The Nepal Disabled Human Rights, a leading advocate in the promotion and protection of the human rights of people with disabilities, recently brought a case before the Supreme Court on behalf of 2.8 million people with disabilities. The petitioners included advocate and human rights activist Shudarson Subedion. On 14 August, 2012, almost a year after the petition was filed on 2 September, 2011, a division bench comprising justices Honorable Tahir Ali Ansari and Kamal Narayan Das, issued a six-point mandamus and seven directive orders to the government, ordering it to step up its efforts regarding the disabled.

Mandamus

- Provide unemployed allowance of NPR 500-3000 per month to unemployed and elderly people with disabilities.
- Provide attendant allowance of NPR 3000-5000 per month for people who are severely, mentally and intellectually disabled.

- Appoint a social welfare officer (SWO) to each district to identify the disabled persons and observe their situation.
- Provide special allowances (unemployed or attendant) within 3 months of receiving this order.
- Appoint SWOs within 6 months of receiving this order.
- Report to the Supreme Court about the implementation of this mandamus within 7 months of receiving it.

Directives

- As soon as possible the government should produce comprehensive statistical data on people with disabilities and classify them into various physical, mental and intellectual categories on the basis of medical science and international classification.
- At least one disability community home should be constructed and operated for people with disabilities who have no family. It should be established in the coming fiscal year in a place where statistics show that there are large numbers of the disabled.
- There should be effective implementation of the existing government law, policies and bylaws on fundamental rights of people with disabilities
- An officer should be appointed in the cabinet secretariat and the MoWCSW to monitoring the activities of governmental and nongovernmental organisations. The responsibilities of this officer should be included in the revised Disabled Protection and Welfare Act.
- A special disability programme should be formulated on the basis of Article 13(3) and Part 4 of the Interim Constitution.
- The government should play a vital role in ensuring the coordination and collaboration of governmental and nongovernmental organisations and other stakeholders working in the area of disability.
- So that it meets its obligations as a party to the CRDP, the government should reform and amend or make an integrated law and policy to replace the Disabled Protection and Welfare Act of 1982 and 1994 respectively in close consultation with organisations of people with disabilities, related experts and stakeholders.

Although this verdict is very favourable for people with disabilities, this year's budget cannot incorporate its provisions because it is a continuation of last year's budget and the verdict of the Supreme Court came out in August 2012.

Section 4

Financial Resource Allocation

4.1 Background

The MoF manages all activities relating to the budget. With the cooperation of the NPC, it prepares a budget in after considering the demands of different ministries, constitutional bodies and other stakeholders. The budget is ordinarily submitted to the parliament for approval, but the current budget was presented to the president since there is no parliament. The framework of the budget is determined by the planning of the NPC and a lump sum is allocated to each of the headings of various ministries for them to distribute and spend. Neither the MoF alone nor the Red Book prepared jointly by the MoF and NPC have allocated budget under the heading of disability. Thus, this study examined the budget allocated to various ministries under the heading of disability. The following ministries spend budget on disability: MoLD, MoHP, MoE, MoPR, MoWCSW, and others, including the Ministry of Agriculture.

4.2 Ministry of Local Development

The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) development programmes include providing social security allowances to senior citizens, single women, the disabled, and endangered communities as provided for by the Social Security Working Procedures of 2065. The disabled get allowances in two categories: fully and partially disabled once they fill in a form and receive an identity card from their VDC. While all fully disabled individuals receive NPR 1000 per month, only 6875 partially disabled people receive allowances and they get only NPR 300 per month. In the FYs 2067/68 and 2068/69 13,762, and 18,252 fully disabled individuals received allowances respectively. In the current fiscal year, 2069/70, a total of 19,468 fully disabled individuals have received allowances, but it is expected that 22,500 will allowances by the year's end. The MoFALD's expenditure on the disabled is laid out below.

Programmes and budget

S.N.	Activity	FY 2069/70 (2012/13)	FY 2068/69 (2011/12)	FY 2067/68 (2010/11)
1	Social security for senior citizens, the disabled, single women and others			
a	Partially disabled (6875-person quota)	24750000.00	24,750,000.00	24,750,000.00
b	Fully disabled	270,000,000.00*	233,832,000.00	219,024,000.00
	Total Budget	294,750,000.00	258,582,000.00	243,774,000.00

* This FY the government estimates that 22,500 fully disabled individuals will claim allowances

4.3 Ministry of Health and Population

The MoHP conducts programmes for the disabled as well as special health-related programmes, including those just for the disabled. It also provides financial grants to health institutions, ophthalmology services (such as trachoma and other operations and spectacles distribution), distributes artificial organs like hands and legs using the public-private partnership model, and constructs hospitals. Its budget in the FY 2068/69 is below.

Programmes and budget

S.N.	Activity	FY 2069/70	FY 2068/69	FY 2067/68
1	Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Centre, Kavre (last 3 years)	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
2	B.P Eye Foundation	4,00,00,000.00	4,00,00,000.00	4,00,00,000.00
3	Eye services (whole country)	10,76,00,000.00	10,76,00,000.00	96,490,000.00
4	Special programmes for the disabled,	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	
5	Special health programmes for Dalits, the disable, and the backward	1,25,00,000.00	1,25,00,000.00	
	Total Budget	167,100,000.00	167,100,000.00	136,490,000.00

4.4 Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

The purpose of the MoPR, which was established after the signing of the 2006 Peace Accord ended the civil conflict, is to establish peace and reconstruct and rehabilitate the nation, making sure to address caste, gender, and regional difference. The MoPR provides relief and compensation to conflict-affected persons, persons who were sentenced on political charges, the injured and the disabled, and the families of the dead and disappeared. The MoPR prioritises treatment and relief packages to those disabled due to conflict rather by birth. It supports 23 families with a family member injured of during the People's Movement and awards 26 children scholarships. In the FY 2067/68 it provided financial relief to 3097 disabled people and in the following fiscal year, to 2885. The budget and programme for the FY 2068/69 is below.

Programmes and budget

S. N.	Activity	FY 2069/70	FY 2068/69	FY 2067/68
1	Financial aid to persons disabled by conflict	159,618,000.00	104,002,000.00	165,070,000.00
2	Monthly allowances to 30 persons injured in People's Movement (who are physically impaired more than 50%)	4,216,200.00	4,216,200.00	4,216,200.00
3	Scholarships to 28 persons injured in People's Movement	416,000.00	416,000.00	416,000.00
4	Injured and disabled social security allowances			
a	Special-class allowances of NPR 12,400 per month to 184 injured people			9,126,400.00*
b	First-class allowances of NPR 6200 per month to 552 injured people			1,36,89,600.00*
	Total budget	164,250,200.00	108,634,200.00	192,518,200.00 (please check)

*only on FY 2067/68

4.5 Ministry of Education

Most of the MoE's programmes relate to education. Some benefit disabled children. They include increasing access to basic education, improving the quality of education, linking education to vocational training, changing policy on technical and professional education, developing child development centers, carrying out school sector reforms, and distributing snacks to schoolchildren. Scholarships for disabled children are provided at the primary level and at the secondary level, disabled children have received scholarship for being poor or outstanding scholars. In the FY 2067/068 at least 4940 children were awarded scholarships. Under the comprehensive education programme, resource centres are operated and supplied with educational materials. The MoE also supports to run hostels and as well as programmes for disabled children. It oversees 11 schools for blind children and 7 for deaf children. In district level there is one separate unit named Lekhajokha Kendra which is district assessment center functioning under the district education office. This unit has the responsibilities to update the statistics of disabled children who are studying at school and out of school. This assessment center also has responsibility to monitor the local schools whether they are inclusive for children with disabilities or not.

Scholarships to disabled children fall into four categories ; A, B, C and D: This classification is based on the exclusive analysis of department of education which denotes the different degree of the intensity of disability. The amount of scholarship is also different according to the classification. In the fiscal year 2068/069 the amount of scholarship varied between 20000 to 500 annually. In the FY 2068/69 at least 77,384 children at the primary level and at least 6838 disabled students were provided with scholarships. The budget and programmes of the MoE in the FY 268/069 is below.

Programmes and budget

S.N.	Activity	FY 2069/70	FY 2068/69	FY 2067/68
1	Scholarships to disable students in grades 1 to 8	77,348,000.00	77,348,000.00	62,163,000.00
2	Scholarships to disabled students in grades 9 and 10	6,838,000.00	6,838,000.00	4,494,000.00
3	Education support programme for the disabled (classes at and materials for resource centres, hostels, and Assessment centre management)	1,528,000.00	1,528,000.00	1,025,000.00
4	Special schools (6 for the blind, 7 for the deaf)	45,78,000.00	4,578,000.00	4,578,000.00
5	Teacher practice trainings for resource teachers for students of special need	10,00,000.00	1,000,000.00	700,000.00
6	Research programme on teacher practice training for resource teachers for students of special need	14,50,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,250,000.00
	Total Budget	92,742,000.00.00	92,742,000.00	74,210,000.00

4.6 Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare

The MoWCSW's programmes include gender empowerment and mainstreaming, gender equality, protection of the rights of women, abolition of all types of violence against women, increasing women's access to and control of resources, meaningful participation, protection of the interests of children, and protection of the rights of senior citizens and people with disabilities. The MoWCSW is the line ministry for people with disabilities.

S.N.	Programmes	Activities
1	Social welfare programmes (senior citizen treatment services, including community-based rehabilitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct Community Based Rehabilitation Programmes in 75 districts To broadcast programmes relating to senior citizens and people with disabilities from Radio Nepal and Nepal Television To provide local-level vocational training to persons with disabilities, including the blind.
		Activities to be conducted in the FY 2068/69 (goals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue a grant for a talking library Update, amend and publish statistic relating to senior citizens and persons with disabilities in all 75 districts Prepare report regarding implementation of CRPD Produce and distribute assistive materials in all 75 districts with the cooperation of the disabled . Celebrate international days, including those for people with disabilities, senior citizens, and Alzheimer's Continue producing and distributing identity cards to persons with disabilities Conduct geriatric caregiver training in five development regions. Establish and operate help desks (information and empowerment centers) for persons with disabilities and senior citizens in all women's and children's offices (WCOs) in the nation Amend and publish a new act rules, and directives regarding senior citizens Prepare and implement standards for working relations with national and international organisations in relation to senior citizens and persons with disabilities Conduct training for all staff of all WCOs in the nation Increase the Single and Helpless Women Fund Encourage international organisations to work areas of national priority

Programmes and budget

Current Expenditure

S.N.	Programme	FY 068/69	FY 067/68	FY 066/67
A.	Community-Based Rehabilitation Programme (CBRP) for people with disabilities in 75 districts	11,625,000.00	11,625,000.00	11,625,000.00
B.	Conduction of CBRP institutional grant (need assessment, statistics, education, public awareness, treatment, leadership development training, self-employment and income generation training and evaluation)	25,140,000.00		21,369,000.00
1	Evaluation of CBRP by RCRD, Bhaktapur		750,000.00	
2	Monitoring of CBRP		250,000.00	
3	Programme for treatment of senior citizens in six districts (through Women's and Children's Office)		6,900,000.00	
4	Programmes relating to celebration of international day for (a) People with disabilities NFDN (b) Senior citizens (National Senior Citizens Organisations' Network)		400,000.00	
5	Awareness Programmes (a) Radio programmes for people with disabilities and senior citizens		500,000.00	
	(b) Television (Nepal Television) programme for people with disabilities and senior citizens		500,000.00	
6	Grant to conduct professional training for HOCHA PUDKA through NEPAL HOCHA PUDKA SANGH, Bagbazar		200,000.00	
7	CD and cassette distribution to the blind via NFDN and Human Right Protection Forum, Kirtipur		200,000.00	
8	Monitoring of old-aged homes		440,000.00	
9	Geriatric caregiver training in five development regions		750,000.00	
10	Grant to Self-employed Group Nepal to take care of people with brain hemorrhage		150,000.00	
11	Supervision and evaluation of organisations receiving grants		250,000.00	
12	Grants for running a talking library in Kaski District (Prithivi Narayan Multiple Campus, Pokhara)		250,000.00	
13	Establishment and operation of help desk (information and empowerment center) for women, children and people with disabilities in five development regions		250,000.00	

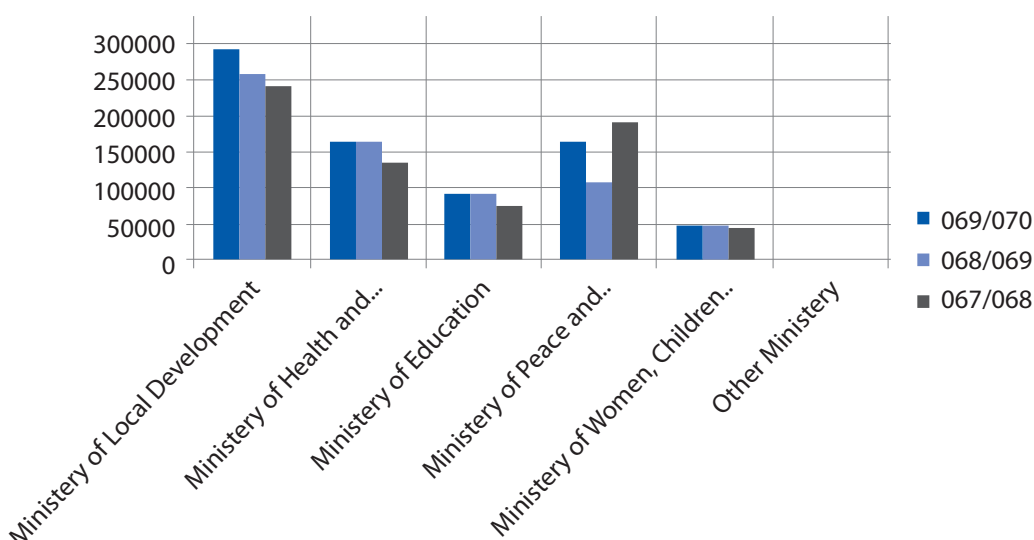
14	a. Continuation of publication of identity cards for people with disability, distribution and management		4,450,000.00	
	b. Payment for identity cards to Publication Department		550,000.00	
15	Technical and logistic support for statistics of people with disabilities and senior citizens through Resource Center for Rehabilitation and Development (RCRD), Bhaktapur		600,000.00	
16	Reformation of act, rules and directives relating to senior citizens and people with disabilities		600,000.00	
17	Formation of Accessibility Guidelines		200,000.00	
18	Report preparation for the implementation of the CRPD		800,000.00	
19	Partnership programme providing assistive devices in four districts completed			
20	CBRP, Eastern Zone, Biratnagar		100,000.00	
21	Mid-Western Zone, National People with Disabilities Fund, Kathmandu		100,000.00	
22	Far-Western Zone, NNSWA, Kanchanpur		100,000.00	
23	Susta Manasthiti Welfare Organisation, Sinamangal		800,000.00	
24	Nepal People with Disabilities Organisation, Baneshwor		600,000.00	
25	Training in community-based rehabilitation in five development regions , review and reflection meetings, and disabled sensitivity training for VDC secretaries and employees of women's development offices		450,000.00	
26	Development of directives for the operation of a security fund under the Helpless Single Women Security Programme		500,000.00	
27	Nepal Women with Disabilities Association, Kalopul		1,500,000.00	
28	Old-Age Management and Social Welfare Center, Soltimode, Kathmandu		1,000,000.00	
29	Rural People with Disabilities Coordination Committee for the Rehabilitation of People with Disability, Changu, Bhaktapur		1,000,000.00	
C.	Including NFDN, grant support for different activities	11,700,000.00	11,700,000.00	12,900,000.00
	Total budget	48,465,000.00	48,465,000.00	45,894,000.00

4.7 Other ministries

In addition to the five ministries which make direct budget allocations, other ministries also have to various programmes for the disabled. Under its Professional Agriculture Development Programme of the FY 2068/069, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative stated its intention to include indigenous people, Madhesi, Dalits, the disabled and backward communities under the stakeholders' inclusive development. The Planning Division of this ministry cannot, however, provide records regarding either its budget or programmes.

Similarly, the planning of the Ministry of Labour and Transportation Management claims that it intends to enhance self-employment and entrepreneurship, improve the investment environment and industrial relations through social dialogue, and increase access to national and international labour markets to people who lack capacity and skill, including youths, indigenous groups, women and the disabled. It did not, however, allocate budget just for the disabled.

The economic surveys of the MoF indicate that 28,249 and 42,374 people with disabilities benefitted from free health treatment in the FYs 2068/69 and FY 2067/68 respectively. The same surveys reveal that sport for the disabled was supported, even at the Para-Olympic level and particularly for cricket for the blind and the hearing impaired. There are, however, no records of any budget breakdowns for either of these initiatives, so they have not been included in this study.



In thousand NPR

Section 5

Overview of Budget Mapping for the Disability Sector in Nepal

5.1 Overview

The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 was followed by the adoption of human rights conventions for people with mental disabilities in 1971 and people with disabilities in 1975. In Nepal, education for the blind started in 1964 (2021 B.S.), for the deaf in 1966 (2023 B.S.), and for those with physical disabilities in 2026 B.S. To develop, implement and expand special education, the Special Education Council was constituted in 1973 (2030 B.S.). Soon after, activities relating to educational development for people with disabilities were commenced. At the same time, with the constitution of the National Social Service Coordination Council, other activities and programmes providing for the general upliftment of people with disabilities were initiated.

In 1981, when the International Day of People with Disabilities was celebrated for the first time in Nepal, a sample study of people with disabilities was conducted. It revealed that at least 3% of Nepal's population have some kinds of disability. In 1982, the United Nations developed the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons and named 1983-1992 the People with Disabilities Decade. The Child Rights Convention of 1989, Jomtien Declaration of 1990 and Dakar Declaration of 2002 adopted the principle of "Education for All," a principle which helps ensure education for children with disabilities as well.

The Interim Constitution of Nepal and the Disability Protection and Welfare Act of 2039 and Rules of 2051 have various provisions for the protection and development of people with disabilities. The United National Certified Rules Relating to Equal Opportunity for People with Disability of 1993 and the People with Disabilities Decade of 1993-2002 of the countries of Asia-Pacific regions have also sought to benefit the disabled.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), both of 1966, declare that all people have the right to freedom and equality, including equal access of all to resources subject to law. Article 12 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal also guarantees right to equality and according to the fundamental rights section (Part 3), people with disabilities are entitled to positive discrimination. The Definition of People with

Disabilities and Disability Standard Fixation of 2006 defines and classifies people with disability. The government of Nepal, with the involvement of the MoWCSW issued a working plan relating to people with disability in 2006.

Despite its declarations of commitment and its national laws, the government of Nepal has not allocated sufficient budget for the promotion and protection of rights of people with disability as provided for under the CRPD. The MoWCSW has introduced social welfare programmes and programmes under NFDN, the MoLD distributes social security allowances, the MoE gives scholarships to disabled children, the MoPR has a relief package for people with disabilities, and the MoHP offers special health programmes for people with disabilities and distributes artificial organs, these programmes are based only on local laws and policies. A number of CRPD provisions are not effectively implemented. They include those under Article 6, Women with disabilities; Article 7, Children with disabilities; Article 8, Awareness-raising; Article 9, Accessibility; Article 11, Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies; Article 17, Protecting the integrity of the person; Article 21, Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information; Article 22, Respect for privacy; Article 23, Respect for home and the family; and Article 27, Work and employment. Other provisions, like those under Article 15, Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; Article 24, Education; Article 25, Health; Article 28, Adequate standard of living and social protection; Article 29, Participation in political and public life; and Article 30, Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport of the conventions are not implemented completely. (See Annex 1 for of the CRPD in its entirety.)

In the three years since Nepal ratified the CRPD in 2009, its implementation has not been satisfactory. In fact, the budget for the disabled did not change at all with its ratification.

5.1.1 Positive aspect

Although the Disabled Protection and Welfare Act was adopted in 1982 (2039 B.S.), programmes directly benefiting people with disabilities were first implemented only in 2052, when social security allowances were first distributed to senior citizens, single women and people with disabilities. Since that milestone, many other programmes for the welfare of the disabled have been introduced. For instance, the government provides scholarships to the poor, people with disabilities, and highly-qualified students. Thousands have benefited from this programme. Programmes run by the MoWCSW have served people with disabilities, promoting and protecting their interests and professional development, for example. Grants provided to the NFDN have enabled it to organise a variety of activities for the disabled. The MoHP offers programmes which assist the blind and deaf and people in need of organs and the MoPR provided relief packages to the conflict-afflicted. All of these programmes are documented in the Economic Survey of the FY 2068/69 and the NPC claims that

they met the expected targets. In addition, the state also supports rallies, seminars, and workshops for the disabled.

5.1.2 Areas to improve

General problems

One major problem with state mechanisms is that record keeping is very poor. The NPC has a well-organised library, but no other institution has a systematic, well-maintained information system and even the NPC does not have copies of all its publications. No ministry other than the MoWCSW has a separate desk for issues relating to the disabled. It was very difficult to obtain information for this report and we do not believe that what we got is complete. Only the MoWCSW was able to easily provide information on programmes for and budget spent on the disabled.

A second problem is that government agencies refuse to provide information to citizens despite the fact that Article 28 of the Interim Constitution guarantees the right to information to all citizens and section x of the Right to Information Act of 2007 specifies citizens' right to get information on budgets and programmes. Many Nepali bureaucrats are unfamiliar with these provisions: they delayed the handing over of information, asked us to return another day, and sometimes outright refused to provide the material we asked for.

Problems relating to programmes

The most problematic of the above programmes is the distribution of social security allowances to the partially disabled. Because of the quota system, only 6875 of the partially disabled receive allowances in any given year. MoLD officials acknowledge that in some districts some people with partial disabilities do not get any allowance and claim that in other districts funds are frozen. They also agree that misuse of funds is high because there is no effective system of monitoring their distribution. Often, the truly needy receive nothing despite the millions spent.

MoWCSW officials claimed that the budget has not been able to address all the problems of social welfare. Because the budget is small to begin with and then has to be distributed across 75 districts, activities are not implemented well or at the level of expectation. MoWCSW provides some grants to selected local Disabled Peoples' Organization of each district to run CBR programs. This grants goes to the local organization through women and children office (WCO) since this is the local focal agency of MoWCSW to lead disability issues. As far as the concern of fund utilization, in some districts, the WCO had no activities to fund and in some other district, money provided to local organization is misused. Often the needy see none of the benefits.

According to the budget structure, the ministries of agriculture, labour and other sectors should include programmes for people with disabilities. Except for the five ministries detailed above, however, none do.

5.1.3 Women and children with disabilities

It is government policy to formulate a gender-friendly budget and every year, the budget speech of the Finance Minister includes a statement to this effect. And there are gender-friendly budgets and programmes in some sectors. For example, the Economic Survey of the FY 2068/69 writes of the Women's Empowerment Programme reads that "Programmes and activities like agency promotion, economic empowerment, and adolescent girls development are in operation through programmes like gender equity, women empowerment, and social mobilization for social inclusion, formation of the targeted deprived women and institutional development and basic and subjective training mediums." At the district level, the same document explains, women's development offices, which serve as the focal agencies for gender equality, have been "significantly contributing to the cause of gender mainstreaming as per the process of decentralized development" through orientation, coordination and networking. As a result, network members now exhibit increased gender sensitivity. Indicators are positive, particularly with regard to the ratio of disadvantaged members in women's based organisations, the total savings of women groups, and women's leadership capacity. Programmes will be continued through the institutional development of groups of women at different levels and through the promotion of their business management and income-generating skills based on local prospects for particular goods and services (I think it is clear). For the holistic development of girls deprived of schooling, life skills, counseling and an integrated livelihood programme are available. Some districts are in the process of preparing gender development reports.

Clearly, the government supports gender-friendly budget in principle. However, it has not allocated any budget solely for women with disabilities. Thus, it stands in violation of Article 6 of the CRPD, which reads "States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.

Similarly, the government has developed no special programmes or activities for children with disabilities and stands in violation of Article 7 of the CRPD, which states: States Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children. In all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best

interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realize that right. It is true that the government claims that it provides scholarships to children with disabilities; however, based on the practical observations at various places and opinions of the officials of the Ministry of Local Development demonstrate that the money seems to go to Dalit children and those who belong to so-called indigenous and backward groups.

It is positive, however, that the Supreme Court of Nepal highlighted in a recent decision that the state does have an additional obligation with regard to women and children with disabilities.

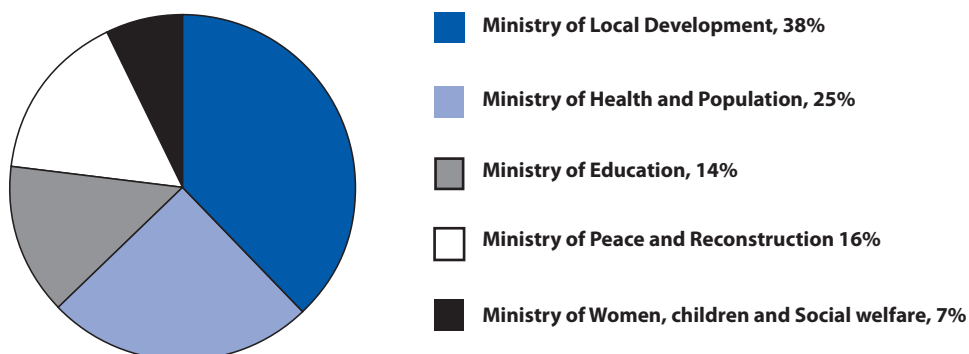
5.2 Major findings

- The budget is not allocated in accordance with the Interim Constitution of Nepal, CRPD or other existing national and international laws regarding people with disabilities.
- Allocation for disability did not change after the CRPD was ratified despite the fact that the state now has new obligations toward people with disabilities.
- Though all articles of the CRPD should now be enforced, not a single one is.
- No activity or programme is creative or innovative. They are all the same as those introduced last year.
- Although it is government policy to make budgets gender-friendly budgets, there are no special programmes of budget for women with disabilities.
- There are no programmes especially for children with disabilities as Article 7 of the CRPD calls for.
- Though the MoWCSW is the line ministry responsible for issues relating to people with disabilities, of the five ministries which spend on the disabled, its share of the total budget for the disabled is just 7%. That of the MoLD is 35%.
- The partially disabled receive social security allowances under a quota system which, as MoLD officials agree, leaves many of the partially disabled uncovered.
- Because there is no proper system of monitoring, funds allocated for social security and scholarships for children have been misused and the actual needy have not received funds.

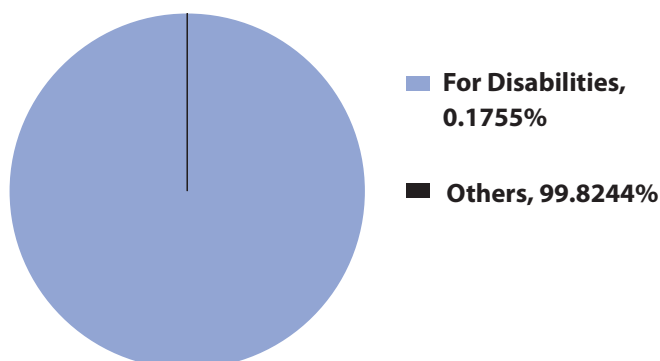
5.3 Summary of budget details for the FY 2068/69 (FY 2011/12)

FY 2068/69	Line agency	Line-agency budget for disability	Total line-agency budget	% of total budget for disability spent by line-agency	% of total line-agency budget spent on disability
	Ministry of Local Development	258,582,000.00	44,500,591,000.00	38	0.58
	Ministry of Health and Population	167,100,000.00	24,934,885,000.00	25	0.67
	Ministry of Education	92,742,000.00	63,918,839,000.00	14	0.14
	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	108,634,200.00	9,686,446,000.00	16	1.12
	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare	48,465,000.00	1,213,255,000.00	7	3.99
	Others	00	00	0	0
	TOTAL	675,523,200.00	144,254,016,000.00	100	

Ministry wise Budget %



Budget for disability sectors in %



5.4 The Economy Survey of the FY 2068/69 and Disability Programmes for the disabled

13.95. From the FY 2009/2010, the disabled people in all 75 districts have received skill-oriented training, educational support, scholarships and community-based rehabilitation, thereby boosting their capacity and self-confidence. Community-based rehabilitation programmes in Biratnagar, Pokhara, Nepalgunj, Kanchanpur and Bhaktapur have covered the disabled people in all five development regions. The gradual increment in social security facilities has raised the spirit of the disabled as has the more positive attitude of families and the society in general. For those in need, assistive devices like canes for the blind and wheelchairs are distributed free of cost through subsidised organisations in three development regions. A draft version of the Disability Rights Operations Act of 2011 was prepared and forwarded to concerned agencies for feedback.

Social welfare

13.101. To resolve the problems NGOs face and provide effective leadership, effort to reform the Social Welfare Act of 1992 were begun last year and are continuing. In FY 2010/11, the Social Welfare Council approved the spending of NPR 6,021,698,923 on 1020 programmes implemented through 937 NGOs and approximately NPR 2,281,780,824 for programmes to be run through 44 INGOs. As of mid-March 2012, the Council had approved a budget of NPR 8,096,937,609 for 565 programmes to be implemented through 521 NGOs and NPR 8,757,266,989 for programmes to be implemented through 49 INGOs.

Challenges and solutions

13.102. Limiting the concerns of women, children, senior citizens and the disabled to within the social welfare sector has worked against the mainstreaming of their issues and limited their empowerment. Other problems are the lack of sufficient budget to implement the above-mentioned programmes at the national level and the

excessive numbers of social organisations implementing programmes with neither coordination nor cooperation. There is also too little evidence of the usefulness and effectiveness of programmes and the responsibility and accountability of their implementers. All targeted groups are not included in municipal and VDC-level programmes and traditional approaches to problem-solving persist. Adequate means and resources must be mobilised in sensitive sectors and institutions must be reformed. Capacity enhancement would raise the self-esteem and uplift the disadvantaged.

Social security programmes under the Ministry of Local Development

(Welfare provision for senior citizens, the fragile, the disabled, near-extinct tribes, and single women)

13.103. Monthly social security allowances as prescribed are distributed to all citizens above the age of 70 and to all citizens above 60 belonging to one of these disadvantaged groups: Dalits, people residing in the Karnali Zone, single women, widows, and people belonging to indigenous groups nearing extinction (Kusunda, Bankariya, Raute, Surel, Hayu, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche, Kushbadiya). In addition, all fully disabled and 6,875 (the national quota) partially disabled also receive allowances as prescribed. Following the successful piloting of a programme designed to make allowance distribution simple, easy and transparent by linking in 5 village development committees (VDCs) and municipalities in 10 districts, since the FY 2010/11, this process has been used in all 58 municipalities in the country at all VDCs with headquarters. Also from the FY 2011/2012, all indigenous peoples, not just the Rautes, receive NPR 1000 per month.

Section 6

Conclusions and Recommendations

The above mentioned-facts indicate that the state's policies with respect to people with disabilities are positive. Being party of CRPD is an achievement, one which it obliges the state to respect and uphold its provisions. The state as must follow the directive of the Supreme Court of Nepal to enforce the rights of people with disabilities as guaranteed in various national and international legal instruments. Practice shows that the state is not serious about its commitments: it has made some positive efforts, but there is a long list of the activities it has not yet fulfilled.

An assessment of the last three years of progress reports on programmes and budget published by the MoF reveals that few constructive programmes have been introduced; instead, the same types of activities are repeated every year. The budget for the disabled increased slightly, but this was due simply to the fact that their number increased. The state does not seem to beware of either its outstanding obligations pursuant to the Convention of the exact nature of activities already accomplished.

Progress reports are prepared in a lump-sum way, with no breakdown of programmes. Budget speeches are filled with beautiful words about spending on the disable, but statistics are few. Records are limited to things like money spent on social security allowances and on free medical treatment and number of recipients. Some reports, like a description prepared by the MoF and MoLD, are not coherent. Of the many staff at the MoF, only one seems to have any statistics. Hunting them down was time-consuming.

The MoF has not directly allocated budget for comprehensive programmes relating to people with disabilities though concerned ministries do carry out some activities at their discretion. The achievements of these activities are found only in the statements of the ministries, not in actual hard facts. The MoF should introduce comprehensive programmes and allocate budget accordingly, providing various ministries with budget under separate headings.

Recommendations

- Budget allocations for programmes relating to people with disabilities should be subject to the provisions as stated in the CRPD.
- The MoF should allocate budget directly and other concerned ministries should expend it.

- The budget for the MoWCSW should be increased and district-level allocations should be overseen by a proper monitoring system.
- The monthly social security allowance of NPR 300 for the partially disabled needs to be increased and the quota system which poses a barrier to its receipt should be revoked.
- Records of expenditures on agricultural activities, sports and other activities should be kept.
- The NFDN should have a strong voice so that it can ensure that the budget upholds the provisions of national and international law.
- The verdict of supreme court regarding to the social security of persons with disabilities should be implemented effectively.
- In education, scholarship is good effort but instead of transferring only cash as scholarship provision of assistive devices, attendant services should also be included in scholarship.
- The department of education should allocate enough budgets for ensuring the accessibility standard at schools as provisioned in the accessibility guidelines passed by the cabinet in 2069.
- For the education of persons with disabilities, budget should be allocated for ensuring the inclusiveness in classroom, teaching and learning methodologies, evaluation process and systems and curriculum.
- Adequate budget should be allocated for the research, development and promotion of sign language to institutionalize it.
- A part from the cash transfer as allowances the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development should think disability as the issues of development and put it as the cross cutting issues of each development programs such as infrastructure development, community development activities, data collection, gender empowerment, employment promotion etc.
- Ministry of WoWCSW should allocate adequate budget to make available of assistive devices as per the need of persons with disabilities in local level and should promote the production of such devices locally.
- The Ministry of Health and population should allocate adequate budget to widen health services such as corrective surgery, medication, orthotic and prosthesis, therapeutic services at free or affordable cost to persons with disabilities through its local agencies (hospitals and health center) or partnership with NGOs.
- Representation of representatives organizations of disabled people in Planning, Budgeting and monitoring process of government.

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